

**TRIBAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(TRIBAL AC)
WORKING DRAFT
TRIBAL COMMUNICATION PLAN**
~~Spring 2014~~Fall 2013

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Developed in support of the
CALIFORNIA WATER PLAN UPDATE'S 2009 & 2013



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This Tribal Communication plan is not a formal consultation plan. This is strictly for communication with California Native Americans on issues involving the California Water Plan and updates thereof.

INTRODUCTION

For the purposes of this Tribal Communication Plan, the term “California Native American Tribes” signifies all Indigenous Communities of California, including those that are federally non-recognized and federally recognized, and those with allotment lands, regardless of whether they own those lands. Additionally, because some water bodies and Tribal boundaries cross State borders, this Communication Plan includes Indigenous Communities in Oregon, Nevada, and Arizona that are impacted by water in California.

Commented [LS1]: Introduction: Tribal Advisory Committee description taken from invitation letter. Public advisory Committee reps.

Origins of the Tribal Communication Plan.

In California Water Plan Update 2005, California Native American Tribal water interests were represented through the Public Advisory Committee. For California Water Plan Update 2009 (CWP 2009), the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) believed that Tribal involvement would be better designed by the California Native American Tribes themselves. Therefore the CWP 2009 Tribal Communication Committee (TCC) was established to assist DWR staff, the Facilitation Team and the State-agency Steering Committee in organizing, designing, and delivering Tribal regional input into Update 2009 – including the overall strategic planning framework, as well as specific recommendations and content. One of the primary objectives of the TCC was the development of a Tribal Communication Plan. Their work resulted in the 2008 Draft Communication Plan (2008 Draft TCP), which is the foundation of this document.

Upon completion of the 2008 Draft TCP many of the members of the TCC worked with DWR in hosting the first California Tribal Water Summit, which took place in November 2009. A culmination of the TCC's work on the 2008 Draft TCP and the 2009 Tribal Water Summit was a Tribal Engagement Plan which called for the creation of a California Water Plan Tribal Advisory Committee. For more information relating to the TCC and the Tribal Engagement Plan, go to: <http://www.waterplan.water.ca.gov/tribal2/index.cfm>

California Water Plan Tribal Advisory Committee

In November 2011, the DWR extended invitations to California Native American Tribes and non-profit organizations serving California Native American Tribes to participate in the first ever California Water Plan Tribal Advisory Committee (Tribal AC). The goal of establishing a Tribal AC is to create a forum where California Native American Tribes and non-profit organizations serving California Native American Tribes can review, comment on, and help to develop the material in the California Water Plan Update 2013 and ensure that these materials include Tribal perspectives on land, water, and culture. This includes implementing and developing strategies to address issues identified at the 2009 Tribal Water Summit; the Water Plan's Strategic Plan, Resource Management Strategies, and Regional Reports; and Tribal water planning concerns in general. The Tribal AC will advise DWR on these matters directly. The Water Plan will also create opportunities for direct discussion between the Tribal AC and the Water Plan State Agency Steering Committee, chaired by DWR.

The Tribal AC consists of members identified by California Native American Tribes and ~~CA~~ Native American non-profit organizations to serve as liaisons between the California Water Plan Update 2013 (CWP 2013) and their respective Tribes and organizations. Additionally, the Tribal AC has 1-3 seats on

the Public Advisory Committee for the California Water Plan (Public AC). The primary role of these Tribal AC representatives on the Public AC is for information exchange. These representatives participate in Public AC meetings and are responsible for sharing Tribal AC perspectives (when developed by the Tribal AC in advance), and identifying items of interest to bring back to the Tribal AC. They are responsible for ensuring that the Tribal AC and the Public AC are kept current on each other's dealings and discourse. The Tribal AC reps on the Public AC are not responsible for documenting the entire minutes of the Public AC, but on ensuring that items that may be of particular interest to Tribal AC or Tribal peoples are flagged to the Public AC and brought to the attention of the Tribal AC.

The Tribal AC convened in February 2011 and since then has developed a charter that lists updating the 2008 Tribal Communication Plan as an intended outcome of the Tribal AC's work.

I. STATEMENT of PURPOSE and OVERVIEW

The 2012 Tribal AC's revision of the 2008 Draft Tribal Communication Plan (TCP) is intended to help everyone involved in the California Water Plan – including the Department of Water Resources (DWR) and all other State and federal agencies – to communicate appropriately and effectively with all California Native American Tribes about water-related issues that may affect them in their territories and ancestral homelands. An important element of integrated water planning also include the traditional knowledge and uses of water – this communication plan promotes the improved understanding of the Tribal perspectives and lessons to be learn from Tribal cultures and communities.

Commented [LS2]: Need introduction of the Tribal Advisory Committee. Take from letter of invitation from Tribe's

This TCP aims to promote and increase the quality of all California Native American Tribes' participation in the California Water Plan Update 2013 (CWP) and all future Water Plan Update processes, in order to ensure the description and inclusion, protection, and advancement of Tribal water and culturally-related needs, rights, and sustainability.

This TCP recognizes that California Native American Tribes live, throughout the state and have relations with water and water resources. It respects and values and acknowledges this diversity. At the same time, it intentionally includes all the indigenous people of California and addresses them equally. In this way, it aims to provide a foundation for California Native American Tribes to begin coming together to promote their water concerns and needs for the future as one people, from the north to the south.

The CWP Tribal AC, in revising the TCP, will further utilize the CWP process to institute permanent government-to-government relationships between California Native American Tribes and appropriate State agencies.

Commented [VS3]: Tribal Environmental Knowledge and Sustainability should be addressed.

HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

~~The opening sections explain the origin of the document, who it was written for, its aims and approach, and key places where communication will take place.~~

~~The middle parts of the document identify key messages, materials, and partners, as well as 22 specific actions for communication.~~

~~The closing sections identify communication lists, a procedure for dispute resolution, and criteria for evaluating the success of activities. A glossary and list of contributors are also provided.~~

II. BACKGROUND

Tribal Perspectives

Historically, the State of California's water planning processes and associated funding programs have not included California Native American Tribes. This limits the ability of Tribes to control and access water in accord with their indigenous and aboriginal rights (see next paragraph). In turn, this limits their ability to continue their cultural, religious and sustainability practices, ~~and to fulfill their cultural and economic needs and aspirations.~~

Indigenous and aboriginal rights include but are not limited to:

- 1) the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures;
- 2) the right to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and economic activities;
- 3) the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources, and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard;
- 4) the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired; and
- 5) the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories or other resources, with States consulting and cooperating in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their land or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization, or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.

For a full list see the 2007 United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/en/declaration.html> <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/en/declaration.html>

For the first time, every California Native American Tribe has the opportunity to participate genuinely in statewide water planning; to voice their concerns and have them both heard and respected; and to shape the resulting California Water Plan.

The California Department of Water Resources Perspective

DWR updates the California Water Plan every five years. Recommendation 13 of the CWP Update 2005 called upon DWR and other State agencies to invite, encourage, and assist Tribal government representatives to participate in statewide, regional, and local water planning processes, and to access State funding for water projects. In order to accomplish this Recommendation 12 of the California Water Plan Update 2009 is to develop Tribal consultation, collaboration and access to funding for water programs, and projects to better sustain Tribal water and natural resources. It provides the history leading to the formation of the Tribal Communication Committee and the development of the 2008 Draft Communication Plan, which is the foundation of this document. Objective 12 further incorporates the 10 Objectives laid out in this document and additionally provides that:

Indigenous Communities should be involved in climate change adaptation actions that will directly impact their people, waterways, cultural resources, or lands; and, formation of a forum (i.e. the Tribal Advisory Committee) for the purposes of implementing the actions identified in Objective 12 of the California Water Plan Update 2009.

Commented [VS4]: DWR has no consultation policy

DWR believes that California Native American Tribes should guide how they would like to be involved in the CWP. In the fall of 2007, DWR convened the Tribal Communication Committee (TCC) to provide this guidance in the form of a Tribal Communication Plan. The general purpose of the Plan was to assist DWR in obtaining Tribal regional input into Update 2009, including the overall strategic planning framework as well as specific recommendations and content. The Update 2013 revisions to this Communication Plan shall serve as a strategic **communication** planning framework for implementation of Objective 12 of Water Plan Update 2009, develop strategies to address 2009 Tribal Water Summit issues and ideas, and develop Objectives for 2013 CWP.

III. AUDIENCES

Primary Audiences

1. California Native American Tribes, including
 - Tribal Councils, Leaders and Chairpersons
 - **Traditional cultural practitioners**
 - Tribes from all different regions, with different water rights and different concerns about water
 - Non-federally-recognized and federally-recognized Tribes, and
 - Tribes living on allotment lands, regardless of whether they own those lands.
 - Tribes whose water bodies and Tribal boundaries cross into California State borders
2. Tribal Non-Government Organizations or Consortiums
3. Tribal Administrators, Planning, Environmental, and Cultural Directors
4. Governor and the Executive Branch of State Government, including
 - the Secretaries of (1) Resources, (2) Business, Transportation and Housing, (3) Food and Agriculture, (4) Environmental Protection Agency
 - the Directors of the Departments of (1) Water Resources, (2) Public Health, (3) Fish and Game, (4) CALFED Bay-Delta Authority, (5) Forestry and Fire Protection, (6) Conservation, (7) Boating and Waterways, (8) Transportation (Caltrans), (9) Housing and Community Development, (10) Parks and Recreation, and (11) Food and Agriculture
 - the Directors of (1) the Governor's Office of Planning and Research and (2) the Governor's Office of Emergency Services
 - the Chairs of (1) the State Water Resources Control Board, (2) the California Energy Commission, (3) the State Lands Commission, and (4) Native American Heritage Commission
 - the President of the California Public Utilities Commission
5. Regional and Local Governments
6. Regional and Local Water Purveyors¹
7. State Legislators and Local Government representatives, including
 - the State Assembly Committee on Natural Resources
 - the State Assembly Committee on Water, Parks, and Wildlife
 - the State Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials

Commented [JM5]: What is considered a "Traditional cultural practitioner"?

Commented [SL6]: See new definition of Traditional Cultural practitioner in Glossary.

Commented [VS7]: Since different regions have been emphasized, traditional cultural practitioners are different too.

Commented [m8]: It is a person who practices traditionally, as in using water in a cleansing ceremony, in burial, in prayer, in life, in survival. The water must be clean for gathering materials to be safe to eat, weave, and for the medicinals and botanicals which are used by many Native Practitioners. A person does not have to be a healer or a medicine man or woman to be a traditional cultural practitioner or they can. **Answer [MLJ1]**

¹ "Water purveyors" refers to publicly-owned, governmental, and private entities that use public water systems to provide people with water, and include both wholesalers and retailers.

- the State Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee
- the State Senate Committee on Environmental Quality
- County Supervisors
- City Councilpersons
- Fish & Aquaculture joint Committee

8.

9.8. ~~Others~~ Other Audiences

- State agency program managers and staff
- Federal agency executives, program managers, and staff, particularly those from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Services, Environmental Protection Agency, Bureau of Reclamation, and Corps of Engineers, and Forest Services.
- Local government executives, program managers, and staff
- the media
- the greater public in areas surrounding Tribes and across California
- Western Regional Partnership (WRP)
- California Water Plan Public Advisory Committee

IV. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Commented [SL9]: See Guiding Principles Revisions sheet.

Collaboration	Promote effective communication through collaboration with the Public Advisory Committee (PAC), Federal and State Agencies, Tribes and Tribal Organizations, Regional and Local Water Planning Boards and Committees, Tribal Cultural Practitioners, Educational Institutions (i.e., Universities, Colleges), Non-Profits, Water Purveyors, Agencies Public Information Officer Networks, and other water related interest partners.
Communicating Effectively	Respectfully communicate with all affected parties well in advance of decision-making and action, allow adequate time for response, and continue communication after a decision has been made.
	Provide open, inclusive communications, with an emphasis on two-way communications so that DWR and State agencies as well as California Native American Tribes can learn how planning processes work and who should be contacted.
	Provide for early opportunities for information and engagement, because confidence in and acceptance of the ultimate outcome is greatly influenced by whether there have been real opportunities for engagement that can influence this outcome.
	Develop clear and strong focus themes to improve efficiency of communication and reinforce key message(s).
	Take advantage of all methods of communication available.
	Provide appropriate avenues for constructive and sensitive private communication and for people less comfortable speaking in group settings.
	Communicate effectively by being aware of specific audience, communication method is appropriate to the environment (both context and physical), ensuring that the audience is receiving the message, and language used is easy to understand.
	Communicate effectively by distributing a consistent and focused message to state agencies and DWR (all levels) who should be involved and aware of Tribal Water related issues, ideas, and recommendations.
	Develop and communicate appropriate expectations.
	Communicate proactively by taking responsibility to initiate communications and dialogue, rather than simply responding to issues and events as they occur.

Community Focus	Connect to community issues, needs and values, so that California Native American Tribes see what is in it for them and feel they have a stake in the outcome.
Education	Assist with educating California Water Planning Partners about California Native American Tribes and help to remove communication barriers by acknowledging that cultural differences in knowledge, language, meaning, and situations exist, particularly with regard to Tribal calendars and natural cycles - overall this helps to develop respect, understanding, and trust.
Voice and Addressing Disagreements	Allow all people, regardless of their wealth or power, to voice disagreements about the use of water resources – especially when this involves publicly-funding State agencies and water districts – and respectfully acknowledge and address these disagreements.

In all of these guiding principles there is an understanding that California Native American Tribes must ensure a level of Confidentiality regarding certain issues: The basis of this desire is two-fold. First, there is an interest in ensuring the confidentiality of the location and/or purpose of traditional sacred and cultural sites or practices. Often times when this information becomes public, it encourages trespassing and exploitation of the sites or practices involved. Secondly, there is an interest to ensure that comments and information made for a specific purpose are not used out of context. For example, in the education of government officials about historical and ongoing relationships with water, California Native American Tribes may require an assured level of confidentiality prior to any disclosure of sensitive information.

Confidentiality V. COMMUNICATION GOALS and OBJECTIVES

The following goals and objectives are essential to effective Tribal participation in the CWP:

GOALS

- 1) State agencies, local governments and water purveyors that deal with water resources acknowledge the indigenous and aboriginal rights of California Native American Tribes and their water rights, so that Tribes can safely continue their cultural, religious, subsistence, economic, and sustainability practices in perpetuity. (Safely in this context refers to the public health aspects of cultural and religious practices, for example, the ability to eat fish that are not contaminated with mercury and other toxins.)
- 2) State agencies, local governments, and water purveyors acknowledge that California Native American Tribes are a viable people comprising government or representative entities with viable concerns and solutions, and listened to as individuals and negotiated with on a government-to-government basis.
- 3) California Native American Tribes identify likely impacts and effects on interests and cultural resources from water planning and management decisions or projects in advance of decision-making, and have adequate time to review associated proposals.

Commented [TK10]: Confidentiality. One of the major areas of concern for the Dry Creek Rancheria ("Tribe") after evaluating the Tribal Advisory Committee's Working Draft of the Tribal Communication Plan ("Plan") is the issue of confidentiality. The Tribe feels strongly that all information provided by the Tribe in regard to their water rights and/or resources, whether it is communicated directly to an agency or as part of a working group should remain confidential. Furthermore the Tribe feels that the information or comments provided shall be used solely for the purpose it was communicated.

The reasons the Tribe feels so strongly about confidentiality and anonymity is two-fold. First, the Tribe does not wish to make public the location and/or purpose of traditional sacred and cultural sites or practices. Often times when this information becomes public, it encourages trespassing and exploitation of the sites or practices involved. Secondly, the Tribe does not want the comments and information made for a specific purpose being used outside of that context.

The following is an example of where the issue of confidentiality will need to be addressed. It is fantastic that Tribes will have the opportunity to educate government officials about its historical and ongoing relationships with water, however a level of confidentiality must be ensured prior to any disclosure of sensitive information to foster that objective.

- 4) California Native American Tribes bring their authentic and diverse voices, including traditional knowledge, into the CWP Update ~~2013 processes~~, and into other State planning processes that involve water resources.
- 5) ~~In 2013, a~~Regular California Tribal Water Summits that includes the highest level of from State, local, and federal governments, ~~and water purveyors, is~~are held.
- 6) California Native American Tribes from northern, ~~and central, and southern~~ California begin work together to protect their watersheds for habitat, water quality, water supply, and traditional cultural places, ~~and develop ways of conveying water to assist Tribes in southern~~
- 7) Identify and ~~o~~Outreach to Tribes and Tribal Communities whose water bodies and Tribal boundaries cross into California State borders – ensure that their Tribal perspectives and concerns are being considered for the CWP.
- 8) In planning ~~future the 2013~~ California Tribal Water Summits, identify, strategize and prioritize issues and ideas ~~for for current to future~~ program and policy change and/or

Communication Plan Objectives shall be consistent with current California Water Plan Tribal Objectives and Related Actions.

Available Venues will be consistent with California Water Plan Updates and available Caucuses, Advisory Committees, Workshops which will vary for each Update and are depending on funding. Tribal communication should be incorporated and considered for all California Water Plan venues.

Sustainability Indicator Workshops (June—September 2011, details to be determined)

Communication Planning for California Water Plan should incorporate the Tribal Objective and Related Actions and identify necessary components as follows:

1. **Tribal Objective and Related Actions.** Identify relationship between California Water Plan components, sections, etc. And Tribal Objective Related Actions (See V. Communication Goals and Objectives).
2. **Use of Venues.** Venues for accomplishing Tribal Objective Related Actions are listed below, but are not limited to: CWP Venues, Federal and State agencies, California Native American Tribal Governments, tribal non-profit organizations, tribal consortiums, and tribally affiliated associations.
3. **Principal Message.** Identifying how the primary message of the Tribal Objective Related Action relates to CWP components.
4. **Constraints.** For each objective there will be foreseeable constraints that must be identified. Communication planning will include devising methods, strategies, and outcomes that take these constraints into consideration and adjust accordingly.

5. Developing Materials. Ensuring that materials are developed in advance (minimum of 10 to 14 days) to permit California Native American Tribes the opportunity to review with counsel and staff.

6. Communication Channels and Potential Partners. Achieving each objective includes identifying appropriate channels to disseminate information as well as potential partners working on similar or related Tribal Objective Related Action.

For examples of implementation of the above, see [Communication Planning in Update 2009 Draft Communication Plan](#).

As expressed in Objective 7, the TAC seeks to foster working relationships and partnerships between California Native American Tribes and relevant State, local and federal governments, and water purveyors that are based on mutual respect, fairness, honesty, responsibility, and mutual trust. Ground rules also exist to maintain a constructive and productive conversation (see appendix).

In cases where a Tribal participant in the CWP process feels unfairly or badly treated by a person working for a State, local, or federal government, they are encouraged to contact directly DWR's Manager for Statewide Water Planning or the Executive Facilitator for the CWP. The Manager or Facilitator will keep their grievances confidential, and work to resolve their concerns. This may involve but is not limited to determining whether the situation emerged from misunderstanding or was unintentional; requesting an apology; and developing ways for such actions to be avoided and communication to be improved in the future.

In cases where a Tribal participant in the CWP process feels unfairly or badly treated by another Tribal person, they will look to their ancestors and future generations for guidance and resolution.

Commented [m34]: It's only my opinion but I think there needs to be some added solution, simply because not all Indians practice traditional methods of looking to our Ancestors for guidance. I do, but we need to respect the methods for solutions by others.

XI. EVALUATION

1. "California Indian tribe" as used in California Law, government Code, Section 11019.8
 - (a) All state agencies, as defined in Section 11000, are encouraged and authorized to cooperate with federally recognized California Indian tribes on matters of economic development and improvement for the tribes.
 - (b) Cooperation by state agencies with federally recognized California Indian tribes may include, but need not be limited to, all of the following:
 - a. Providing information on programs available to assist Indian tribes.
 - b. Providing technical assistance on the preparation of grants and applications for public and private funds, and conducting meetings and workshops.
 - c. Any other steps that may be reasonably expected to assist tribes to become economically self-sufficient.
2. "California Native American tribe" as used in SB 18 (2004)

This bill would include a federally recognized California Native American tribe or a non-federally recognized California Native American tribe that is on the contact list

maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission, among those entities and organizations that may acquire and hold conservation easements, as specified.

3. "California Native American Tribes" as used in State of California Tribal Consultation Guidelines, Supplement to General Plan Guidelines, Governor's Office of Planning and Research, November 14, 2005

SB 18 uses the term, California Native American tribe, and defines this term as "a federally recognized California Native American tribe or a non-federally recognized California Native American tribe that is on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission" (NAHC). "Federal recognition" is a legal distinction that applies to a tribe's rights to a government-to-government relationship with the federal government and eligibility for federal programs. All California Native American tribes, whether officially recognized by the federal government or not, represent distinct and independent governmental entities with specific cultural beliefs and traditions and unique connections to areas of California that are their ancestral homelands. SB 18 recognizes that protection of traditional tribal cultural places is important to all tribes, whether federally recognized or not, and it provides all California Native American tribes with the opportunity to participate in consultation with city and county governments for this purpose.

5. The term "Indian tribe" means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska Native village but not including any Alaska Native regional or village corporation, which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians. 42 USCS § 9601. This language refers to the definitions for "Federally Recognized Tribes" or "Federally Recognized Indian Tribe".
6. President Obama's November 5, 2009 Memorandum on Tribal Consultation commits the Obama administration to regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in policy decisions that have tribal implications including, as an initial step, through complete and consistent implementation of Executive Order 13175. The terms "Indian tribe," "tribal officials," and "policies that have tribal implications" as used in this memorandum are as defined in Presidential Executive Order 13175.
7. California Water Plan Public Advisory Committee (Public AC) -- The Department of Water Resources (DWR) is required by statute (the ~~Water Code~~Water Code) to prepare updates of the **California Water Plan** every five years, and to form an advisory committee to assist in this effort. The Public Advisory Committee (AC) is this statutorily mandated group. It is intended to be a consensus-seeking group comprised of organizations representing diverse interests and place-based perspectives in order to inform a comprehensive approach for water planning and management. DWR is committed to an open and transparent process that seeks participation and collaborative input from stakeholders and the general public. The California Tribal AC may seat between 1-3 California Water Plan Tribal AC members to also sit on the California Water Plan Public Advisory Committee.
8. California Tribal Advisory Committee (Tribal AC) – is an advisory committee convened as part of the California Water Plan Update 2013 process. The goal of the Tribal Advisory Committee (AC) is to create a forum where California Native American Tribes and organizations can help to develop the material in the California Water Plan Update 2013.

and ensure Tribal perspectives on land, water, and culture are included in those materials. The Tribal AC also may identify 1-3 of its members to sit on the California Water Plan Public Advisory Committee.

4-9. Traditional Cultural Practitioner –It is a person who lives culturally traditional ways, as in using water in a cleansing ceremony, in burial, in prayer, in life, in survival. The water must be clean for gathering materials to be safe to eat, weave, and for the medicinals and botanicals which are used by many traditional Native “Practitioners.” A person may or may not be a healer or a medicine man or woman to be a traditional cultural practitioner. It should be noted that the term “practitioner” is in many ways a misnomer as it refers to a person who actively participates in traditional and culturally relevant Native American life ways.

Commented [SL35]: Note definition is taken from comments earlier that defined Traditional Cultural Practitioner as well as the comment that “practitioners” infers that these cultural traditions are being practiced versus being lifestyles or life ways.

XIII. APPENDIX: GROUND RULES

1. **Use common conversational courtesies.** (–Don't interrupt; use appropriate language, no third party or side discussions, etc.)
2. **All ideas and points of view have value.** –During our initial meetings you may hear something you do not agree with or you think is "silly" or "wrong." Please remember that the purpose of the forum is to share ideas. All ideas have value in this setting. The goal is to achieve understanding. Simply listen, you do not have to agree, defend or advocate.
3. **Honor time constraints.** –We have an ambitious agendas that are well defined and have adequate time limits. in order to meet our goals it will be important to follow the time guidelines given by the facilitator.
4. **Humor is welcome.** – BUT humor should never be at someone else's expense.
5. **Be comfortable.** – Please feel free to help yourself to refreshments or take personal breaks. If you have other needs please let a facilitator know.
6. **Spelling does not count.** –Research indicates that writing on a vertical surface (like blackboards or flipcharts) actually increases the number of spelling errors.
7. **Cell phone courtesies.** – Most of the participants have demanding responsibilities outside of the meeting room. We ask that these responsibilities be left at the door. Your attention is needed for the full meeting. Please turn cell phones, or any other communication item with an on/off switch to “silent.” If you do not believe you will be able to participate fully, please discuss your situation with one of the facilitators.
8. **Avoid editorializing.** –It will be tempting to analyze the motives of others or offer editorial comments. Please talk about YOUR ideas and thoughts.

A. CWP Update 2013 Contributors

CWP Update 20123 Tribal Advisory Committee

B. CWP Update 2009 Contributors

Ernie Adams, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Steve Archer, Big Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians
Donna Miranda-Begay, Chairperson, Tübatulabal Tribe
Mary Brentwood, Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria
Marta Burg, Tribal Attorney
Melvin Carmen, North Fork Mono Tribe
Teri Cawelti, Owens Valley Indian Water Commission

Devin Chatoian, Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Robert Columbro, Shingle Springs Rancheria
Gen Denton, Miwok
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